UNION TRUST COMPANY FILES A RE-PORT OF THE TRUST.

All the Requirements of the Will Have Been Complied With-Vote-Buying Case-Other Court Cases.

The Union Trust Company, executor of the will of General Benjamin Harrison, yesterday filed a final report of the trust with the probate commissioner. The trust company has handled the funds derived | Co., Chicago brokers, against A. C. Newby, from the sale and earnings of the securities of the Harrison estate since March 20, 1901, and reports that the receipts to the fund have amounted to \$192,- | deals entirely with the operations of brok-492.42, while the expenditures have aggregated \$193,688.51. This has caused an overdraft on the trust company of \$1,196.09 at the present, though running accounts, which will be settled by the trust company before the execution of the will is completed, will increase the overdraft to more than \$4,000. This settlement of the trust company is not final as to the entire estate of General Harrison. The trusts created in the will, which provide for the income of the widow, Mary Lord Harrison, and her ward, the daughter of the testator, will continue the services of the trust company in the estate for many years.

In the report the disbursements enumerated are for the most part payments of and costs against defendant. legacies provided in the will and the settlement of the uncompleted business of General Harrison. The stocks and securities held in the estate and their earnings since General Harrison's death are itemized, as are the unprofitable investments of the estate. The bequests to the family of General Harrison and to the beneficiaries of his will have all been made and the provisions of the instrument carried out and completed with the exception of the trusts appointed for the care of the wards of the estate.

The inventory of the property of the estate contains some peculiar items. One days in workhouse. of them is: "Contract with Charles Scribner & Sons for royalties on book 'This Country of Ours'-appraised as worthless." Item 12 of the will has been executed by bric-a-brac and furnishings of the Harrison home on North Delaware street to Mary Lord Harrison. Item 17 of the will which provided for the turning over to Russell B. Harrison, son of the dead President, all evidences of his indebtedness to the estate has been complied with and the special bequests of personal effects de-

C. B. Harrison and J. S. Harrison, relatives of the family, were each presented with a walking stick at one time carried by General Harrison; Benjamin Harrison McKee, a grandson, received General Harrison's Lefever shotgun and case; Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of General Harrison, was given the portrait of Mrs. Caroline Harrison, painted in Vienna; the Ferris pencil sketch of Mrs. Caroline Harrison, the medal presented General Harrison by the Brazilian government, the testimonial of the city of San Jose, the gold invitation card to the Union League Club of San Francisco, the medal presented by the city Sacramento and the oil portrait of Wilam Henry Harrison, painted by Lyon; Mary Lodge Mckee received a miniature portrait of Mrs. Caroline Harrison in a gold locket and other small gifts have been distributed in pursuance to the wishes of the

Probate Commissioner Walker received and approved the report of the executor and it will be filed with the other papers of the Harrison estate.

RUSSELL C. BROWN ACQUITTED. Jury Reaches Same Result as in the

First Vote-Buying Case. The jury which tried the second of the vote-selling cases, that against Russell C. Brown, a colored barber, decided that required of the servant. Such duty is a Brown was not guilty three minutes after retiring to the jury room and reported their verdict of acquittal to Judge Alford. risks and hazards ordinarily incident to the Brown's acquittal means that no more voteselling cases will be tried in the Criminal that if the next case resulted in a speedy acquittal no more time of the court would men similarly charged be nollied. The in- care, and it is proper to show that by the dictments against the men, all of whom live in Haughville, were returned by the | be discovered. anxious for convictions in the cases in order to secure the reward of \$100 provided by law for the conviction of violators of the elec-

Brown's trial yesterday when Mr. Hendricks, of the firm of Hendricks & Miller, attorneys for the defense, read the reward section of the statute to the jury in his argument, despite the objections of M. L. Clausen, the private prosecutor employed

The testimony introduced in Brown's trial was contradictory of the statement that Brown had accepted the \$2 bribe and signed receipt for the money. Brown, it was aleged, received the money from Emmanuel Hull, an associate of Miller, in a room in the rear of the Union Station barber shor and signed a receipt for it. The defendant denied this and said he talked with Hull at the time stated, but refused to sign a receipt and consequently was not given any money. Miller's reputation for truth and veracity was attacked by several witnesses during the trial, and according to all of them he was not considered a man of

The first trial of the vote-buying cases ed Miller to believe that Prosecutor Ruckelshaus and his deputy, Charles Benedict, were not vigorous enough in their prosecution of the defendants, and to show that the men could be convicted he employed Clausen to prosecute them with the permission of Mr. Ruckelshaus. Ruckelshaus said yesterday that the case he tried perplexed the jury twenty minutes, and two of the voted for conviction on the first hallot, while the case tried by Clausen was settled in three minutes and on the first hallot of the jury.

Mrs. Ora Yoh's Allegation.

One case of suffering during the bitter cold weather of last January which was not reported to the police nor charity organization was made public yesterday by Mrs. Gertrude Yoh in her application for a divorce from Ora Yoh. Mrs. Yoh says her husband deserted her on Jan. 12, leaving her and her daughter "without any provision whatsoever, without money, without fuel, their house rent due and unpaid, their furniture not paid for and without sufficient clothing to keep them warm or pro-tect them from the bitter cold weather." Mrs. Yoh says her husband gambled away his money and utterly failed to provide for his family. She asks Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court, to grant her a divorce and to give her the custody of the child, averring that her husband is unfit to take care of his own child.

Jurors Approve Decision,

The trial of the damage suit of Louis Cordon against the Indianapolis Streetrailway Company occupied the entire day in Room 2, Superior Court, yesterday. At 4:30 o'clock Judge Leathers decided not to instruct the jury until this morning, and when he announced this decision a unanimous vote of thanks arose from the jury box. The jurors spat their tobacco and rubbed their beards in glee, and as they stretched their legs after climbing down from their chairs such a murmur of "thank you, judge," filled the courtroom that the attorneys looked at each other.

The Suit Dismissed.

Thomas Barnitt has dismissed his suit in contest of the will of his mother, Mrs. Jane to a daughter, Mrs. Kate Johnston, in remembrance of her constant attendance on her during the last year of her life. Bar- to the Echo.
nitt's suit was based on allegations of un- A committee due influence and unsound mind of the testator, but the preliminary hearing be-fore Commissioner Walker showed that

Two More Damage Suits. Two more suits against the street car i Two more suits against the street car senior English instructor, who has worked sompany and the C., H. & D. Railroad hard for the welfare of the organization

GEN. HARRISON'S ESTATE Company were filed yesterday for damages because of injuries received in the collision at the P. & E. crossing of West Washington street during the first part of the month. Charlotte B. Abrams, wife of John Abrams, who filed a suit on Thursday, and Effic Clarke each demand \$15,000 for injuries received in the wreck. Both cases were sent to Room 3 of the Superior Court

"Peeping Tom" Heavily Fined.

John Wilson, a colored "peeping Tom," was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to serve thirty days in the workhouse by Judge Stubbs yesterday morning. Wilson was arrested Thursday night while prowling about the home of William Redmon, No. 1013 Windsor street. Wilson pleaded guilty of having peeped into houses.

Jury Temporarily Dismissed.

The jury in the suit of Finley Barrell & on trial in the United States Court, was dismissed early yesterday afternoon until Monday. Some witnesses were examined in the case yesterday. Much of the evidence ers in Chicago and New York.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 2-James M. Leathers, Judge. Richard Cook vs. Merchants' 'Heat and light Company; damages. Dismissed Judgment against plaintiff for costs. Elizabeth Hanson vs. Indianapolis Street-railway Company; damages. Dis-James R. Harrison vs. Indianapolis Streetrailway Company; damages. Dismissed. Cordon vs. Indianapolis Streetraflway Company; damages. On trial by

Room 3-Vinson Carter, Judge. Arthur Jordan Company vs. Arthur J. Durand. Jury returned a verdict for \$666.22 CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge, Cynthia Rogers vs. Albert Metzger et al. damages. Submitted to jury. CRIMINAL COURT.

Fremont Alford, Judge. Russell C. Brown; vote selling. Defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty. On trial by jury. Evidence and argument heard. Jury returned verdict of not guilty. Abe Williams; attacking public conveyance. Arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Evidence heard and finding of guilty. Fined \$25 and costs and imprisoned ninety-five

NEW SUITS. Gertrude Yoh vs. Ora Yoh; divorce. Cir-Charlotte B. Abrams vs. Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company and C., H. & D. Railroad Company; damages. Superior Court, Room 2. Effle Clark vs. Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company and C., H. & D. Railroad

damages. Superior Court, Anna Storey vs. Robert Storey; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. City Bond Company vs. Oliver Benedict et al.; complaint on improvement lien. Superior Court, Room 2. Mary C. Bea vs. Charles Bea et al.; complaint for support. Superior Court, Room 1. Mae J. Rice vs. Lewis J. Rice; divorce.

Nora F. Wayt vs. Joseph Wayt; divorce. Circuit Court. Lucretia Silvers vs. Pabst Brewing Company; judgment on lease. Circuit Court. Rufus K. Syfers vs. Alfred W. Senour suit on note. Superior Court, Room 3. H. Lilly Mackey vs. John E. Cordell; complaint to foreclose chattel mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD. SUPREME COURT.

19945. Given vs. the State. Grant C. C. Affirmed. Dowling, J.-In a prosecution based upon Sections 7510 and 7512, Burns 1901, for allowing gas or oil to escape into the open air, without being confined within the well or proper pipes, said Section 751 is entitled to a literal construction. 2. The amendment of 1893, P. 300, by acts of 1899, P. 82, must be treated in cases arising subsequent to the amendment as if it had been enacted at the date of the amendment. 20014. Brazil, etc., Coal Co. vs. Gibson. principal address will be delivered by A. C. Clay C. C. Affirmed. Monks, J.-1. It is Harris, but Senators Fairbanks and Bevthe duty of the master to exercise ordinary care in furnishing appliances reasonably safe and suitable for performing the work continuing one, and the servant is authorized to rely on the master's having properly performed it. 2. A servant assumes the employment which he undertakes, but he does not assume the increased risks and hazards of the master's negligence in fur-Judge Alford announced Thursday nishing unsafe and unsuitable appliances, unless the servant knows of the defective appliances and of the dangers attendant be given to hearing the cases, and to-day thereupon. 3. A servant does not assume Prosecutor Ruckelshaus will move that the the risk of defects in appliances furnished indictments against the twenty-one other | not discoverable in the exercise of ordinary use of ordinary care the defects could not | ton Hall Tavern, situated on Washington

grand jury on the representations of Jacob 19954. Shuler vs. the State. Montgomery Müler that he had bought their votes for C. C. Affirmed. Jordan, J.-1. Where there 32 each and secured receipts from them. It is evidence in the record which fully suswas insinuated at the time that Miller was tains the verdict of the jury in every material respect this court cannot disturb the judgment based thereon on the ground that the evidence is contrary to the law or contrary to the evidence. 2. Before this court upon appeal is warranted in disturbing a judgment in a criminal proceeding on the evidence alone there must be such an absence of evidence in respect to some fact or element material to the crime as to present a question of law, which, under the circumstances, must be decided in favor of the

convicted party. 19987. Coulter vs. Clark. Fountain C. C. Affirmed. Dowling, J .- A person who makes representations in pursuance of a conspiracy to obtain notes and money by fraud is liable in damages to the person defrauded by reason thereof.

20050. Isabelle A. Davis vs. Willis A. Kendal, executor. Tipton C. C. Appellee's APPELLATE COURT.

-Minute.-

4374. Stutsman vs. Stutsman. Elkhart C. C. Affirmed in part. Black, P. J.-1. In awarding alimony the court may properly onsider not only the value of the husband's estate, but also his income and his ability to earn money, and the value of the wife's separate property, and the conduct of the husband toward the wife. 2. Where upon the trial of a divorce proceeding it is shown that the husband can earn about \$50 per month wages that he owns \$50 worth of property, consisting of a small piece of real estate, a judgment for \$1,000 alimony is excessive.

4083. P., C., C. & St. L. Rv. Co. vs. Mc-Niel. Marion S. C. Reversed. Wiley, J .-In an action for damages for a personal injury received by being run over by a train where the defense is that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in jumping on the train which was passing it is competent for defendant to show that plaintiff was accustomed or in the habit of climbing upon moving trains in the vicinity of the place where the accident occurred 4528. Supreme Lodge, etc., vs. Jones, Knox C. C. Appellant's motion to correct clerk's certificate, etc., granted.

3544. South Chicago, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Zeler. Laporte C. C. Petition for rehearing 4684. Ewing vs. Ewing. Huntington C. C. Appellant's petition for additional time

4681. Shinkard vs. Shelton. Greene C. C. Dismissed under Rule 21. 4474. Baltes Land, Stone and Oil Company vs. James M. Sutton. Blackford C. C. Appellee's motion and notice to dismiss and brief (8) on motion. 4475. Baltes Land, Stone and Oil Company et al. vs. James M. Sutton. Blackford C. C. Appellee's motion and notice to dismiss and brief (8) on motion.

4489. Baltes Land, Stone and Oil Com-

ford C. C. Appellee's metlon and notice to

pany et al. vs. James M. Sutton. Black-

MONEY FOR THE ECHO.

dismiss and brief (8) on motion.

Senior Class Will So Devote the Proceeds of the Recent Fair.

A largely attended and by far the most

enthusiastic meeting this year of the senior class of 1903 of the Shortridge High School was held in Room B yesterday morning. The meeting was to discuss what disposition to make of the profits of their entertainment-the Chinatown Fair. The organization voted the entire amount to the Barnitt. Mrs. Barnitt left her entire estate | Shortridge Daily Echo. An unofficial report of the proceeds of the fair shows that about \$850 and possibly more will be given A committee will be appointed by President Ed Eitle to confer with Superintendent Kendall and the authorities as to the best way to use the money. Then five ing to substantiate the allegations members of the class will be elected to see

Annual, to Prof. Charles Swain Thomas.

and aided in making the entertainment a success. The price of the book was also advanced and will be 50 cents. This is the first time in the history of the S. H. S. that the Annual has been dedicated to any

Shortridge Senate.

The Shortridge High School Senate met yesterday afternoon. A resolution on the death of Maurice Furnas, who was Senator Spooner, was passed, and then the bill to elect senators by popular vote was read. Senator Clay (Roger Wallace) spoke in favor of the measure. A number of others followed, and the bill was made a special order for the first meeting after a committee reports in regard to certain trouble that is said to exist in the house. The committee mentioned is composed of Proctor (Herbert Wagner), Pritchard (Earl Pritchard) and Gallinger (Everson McHatton), and was appointed at the last meet-

Gymnastic Entertainment.

The annual gymnastic exhibition by pupils of the gymnasium of school No. 45 will be held on Friday evening, March 27. The programme contains the following numbers: Overture, by orchestra; long pole exercises, first class boys and girls; vaulting exercises on long horse and buck, second boys' class; semi-circle roundel, first girls' class; double wand roundel, second boys' class; overture, orchestra; wand exercises in walking and hopping, second girls' class: exercises on horizontal bar, men's class; castagnette roundel, second girls' class; dumbbell drill, men's class; ladder pyramids, evening class, boys.

Shortridge News Notes.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Searle and Hubert Keller. Both are well known in Shortridge social circles, and Miss Searle was one o the most popular members of the class of

Miss Orin Pearson, of the class of 1903 was chosen the most popular girl in Short-ridge at the Chinatown Fair. One hundred votes were cast. Irma Jean Wocher and Flora Keely were others receiving many

At the last meeting of the Shortridge High School Oratorial Club Paul Davis and Harley Boyle were taken into the organization. Carl Brickert resigned as secretary and Merritt Potter was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, of the class of 1900, now a second lieutenant in the Thirteenth Cavalry, is home on a two weeks' leave to visit his parents before going to the Philippines next month. He was well known in Shortridge, and organized the old cadet company.

The basketball game between the Shortridge and Butler College girls' fives, which was scheduled for next Monday afternoon in the gymnasium of the German House, has been canceled. The Irvington team wanted to postpone the contest, and this did not meet with the approval of the High School girls, who refused to play later. The Shortridge team has disbanded after a decidedly successful season, having carried the colors of their school to victory in four out of five games.

NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) future generations. Among the things to be deposited in the cornerstone will be the "Indianapolis Hand Book," Smith's "History of Indiana." roster of different city club organizations, a picture of the old postoffice building and a picture of the old First Presbyterian Church. He would also like to procure a picture of the old Plymouth Church, that stood at Meridian and New York streets, and it has been suggested that a picture of school No. 2, that stood on Meridian street, between Ohio and New York streets, would be appropriate.

The invitations being sent out by the Commercial Club are for 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. A large platform will be erected on the stonework at the northeast corner of the new building. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Masonic order and Representative Overstreet will preside. After introductory remarks | not. by the chairman the Masons will begin their exercises. Music by bands will be one of the features of the afternoon. The eridge are also expected to speak. The exercises will take place immediately after the parade. Those having the exercises in charge feel that it is particularly fitting that Representative Overstreet should pre-side, as he, with Senator Fairbanks, has been so active in getting the appropriation for the building. The last \$400,000 appropriated was procured through the joint efforts of Senator Fairbanks and Mr. Over-

EARLY POSTOFFICE LOCATIONS. Among the items of interest to be placed in the cornerstone will be something regarding the history of the early postoffice locations of Indianapolis. The Washingstreet, near the present site of the New York store, served as the first postoffice in 1822, and Samuel Henderson was postmaster. He was succeeded in 1831 by Capt. John Cain, who served twelve years. During his last term as postmaster the office was removed to a small frame structure on Washington street between its first location and Pennsylvania street. Upon the appointment of Livingston Dunlap as postmaster, in 1845, the office was moved to a modest two-story brick building on Pennsylvania street, just south of Washington street. About 1850, under the administra-tion of Alexander W. Russell, the postoffice was moved to a site on the west side of Meridian street, a little north of Pearl street, being a part of the ground now occupied by the Hubbard block. Two years later the office was moved to more commodious quarters on the opposite side of Meridian street, the present location of the Western Union telegraph office. Here the

office remained nearly ten years, until it was removed to the present government Under dates of Aug. 20, 1856, and Nov. 5, 1856, the United States purchased ground on the southeast corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets for the sum of \$17,160, fronting west 120 feet on Pennsylvania and north 135 feet on Market street. A threestory building, in plan 70x90 feet, the nucleus of the present one, was constructed on this ground and completed and occupied in 1861, the cost of construction being \$166,-240. Aug. 12, 1873, additional ground, fronting 67 feet 6 inches on Market street, was purchased for \$30,000, and subsequently the building was altered and extended, the work being completed in 1874. Under date of June 25, 1889, additional ground, fronting on Pennsylvania street and extending to Court street, with improvements known as the Talbott & New block, was secured for the sum of \$148,500, making the total cost of the ground \$195,660, it having a frontage of 195 feet on Pennsylvania street and 202 feet 6 inches on Market street. The old Talbott & New block is now occupied in part by officers of the government, other

portions being rented. INADEQUATE YEARS AGO.

Notwithstanding the extensions and additions to the property since it was originally occupied in 1861, it years ago became inadequate for the government business in this city, and a number of important offices were required to obtain quarters elsewhere-the Weather Bureau, the Pension Office, the Rural Free Delivery offices and

The act of Congress authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of the new federal building in this city was anproved March 1, 1899, and provided for the sale of the present property. A proposal for the purchase of the property was accepted by the secretary of the treasury. Feb. 17, 1900, the price being \$400,100. The following is a complete list of the postmasters of Indianapolis, and the dates of their appointment: Samuel Henderson-1822.

John Cain-1831. Joseph Moore-1841. (Removed after one month's service by President Tyler.) John Cain-1841. Livingston Dunlap-1845. Alexander W. Russell-1849. (Died in office

and was succeeded by his son.) James Russell-1851. William W. Wick-1853. John M. Talbott-1857. A. H. Conner-1861. Garland D. Rose-1866. William R. Holloway-1869. James A. Wildman-1881.

Aquilla Jones, sr.-1885. William Wallace-1889. (Died April 9 Edward P. Thompson-1891. Albert Sahm-1894. James W. Hess-1898. (Died June 16, 1900.)

George F. McGinnis-1900. THE LOCAL POSTOFFICE. No sketch of the Indianapolis postoffice to be read in the future would be complete without something about the man who is at the head of the big office-Gen. George that the money is expended as decided. A F. McGinnis. The business has shown its very important action of the seniors was the dedication of their publication, the tration, and he is as proud of this bustling activity as if it were his own private business. The employes of the office are very fond of General McGinnis, and in

INSURANCE NEWS AND

mitted to Missouri as an old-line company. Insurance companies suffered from em-

The National Life of the United States of America and the Illinois Life have applied for admission to Indiana.

Andrew A. Brown, formerly with the Western Union Telegraph Company, has resigned his position at Pittsburg to come to the Interstate Life of this city. It was decided at Yale University last

week to have a chair of insurance there,

and it is probable that a practical insurance man will be at the head of it. XXX Agency appointments for Indianapolis are: Summers & Henley, Milwaukee Mechanics; Frank L. Jones, New York Life;

C. M. James and A. B. Scotton, Hartford

Several agents in Louisville have been indicted by the grand jury at Bowling Green for rebating. The disclosures were brought about by the deaths of R. C. Whayne and other Kentuckians who were heavily insured.

The Scottish National, a new stock fire insurance company, has completed its organization in Chicago. It has capital to the amount of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. The capitalists back of the company are Hannah & Hogg, proprietors of the Brevoort Hotel.

x x x At London Esau, the wonderful chimpanzee, was subjected to an examination by a physician with the view of effecting insurance upon his life. He was found in good health, and a policy for several thousand pounds was issued by the National Live Stock Association.

At Chicago Judge Hanecy imposed fines of \$10,000 upon the Minneapolis Fire and the Washington Insurance Companies for doing business in violation of law. The suits were begun several years ago, when the companies were charged with doing business in the State without a license.

The report that Mr. W. H. Hart, ex-auditor of state, was engaged by the insurance companies to lobby against House bill No. 174, is absolutely without foundation. Mr Hart may not have favored the bill, but he had no connection with the insurance companies which were opposed to its enact-

Thomas C. Drake, superintendent of the District of Columbia insurance department has announced his intention to resign on account of the inadequacy of the salary attached to the position. He accepted the office with the understanding that the salary would be increased, but Congress failed to make the appropriation.

P. B. Armstrong is still engaged in getting subscribers to his new insurance company. He reports from time to time that the list is very nearly full, but there is still room for a few subscribers. If the scheme goes through and the policies are issued, it appears that they will be gilt-edged, but it is a question whether he will succeed or

Citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., are apparently inaugurating a strike against the fire insurance companies. They think their rates are too high, and propose to remedy the evil by appointing an official who will the rates ought to be determined from a study of the premiums and losses from several years preceding. Those behind the

fact, no man in Indianapolis is closer to the hearts of the people, perhaps, than he. Thursday he celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary.

Assistant Postmaster Shideler has prepared some statistical facts concerning the Indianapolis postoffice to be deposited in the cornerstone that are interesting, "As proud as we are of these figures," said Mr. Shideler, "we realize that generations yet to come, when they view that marvelous development the future has in store for the postal service, will smile at our conceit."

There is in the Indianapolis office a total of 316 employes, divided as follows: Postoffice clerks, 165; carriers and substitute carriers, 133; special delivery messen-

gers. 18. Three hundred and thirty-nine railway postal clerks are paid at this office and 1.072 rural delivery carriers. The gross revenue of the Indianapolis postoffice for the year 1902 was \$600,989.30. When to this sum is added depository funds received from other postmasters and from money order account the gross receipts for that year were \$1,019,227.09. The disbursements of the office for that year were as follows: Salaries of clerks in the postoffice, \$111,333.49; to carriers, \$105,824.86; special delivery messengers, \$5,138.08; to railway postal clerks, \$329. 988.66; to rural letter carriers throughout the State of Indiana, \$420,268.13. Other miscellaneous items, and the amount transferred to the assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati, balanced the account. In the city delivery division there are 109 stituted for the lace when the material letter carriers and twenty-four substitute carriers. There are five carrier stations-Station A is located at 2129 North Illinois street; Station B is at 1527 Roosevelt avenue, and the other three stations are in Irvington, West Indianapolis and Haughville. Eighteen carriers and collectors are mounted. There are two daily deliveries throughout the entire residence district. In the downtown business districts there are four to six deliveries, and at the hotels and clubs eight. From the street letter and package boxes throughout the city there are four collections in the residence district and as many as sixteen in the wholesale district. In the special delivery division eighteen messengers are employed and during the year 1902 they received for special delivery 64,686 letters.

IN THE MAILING DIVISION. In the mailing division during the year 1902 there were 61,702 pouches of first-class mail received and 158,042 tie sacks of other classes. Sixty-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight pouches of first-class mail were dispatched and 280,463 tie sacks of mail of other classes. The total number of pieces of mail handled during the year, estimated upon the basis approved by the department, amounts to nearly 100,000,000. During the year 1902 in the money order division 56,339 domestic money orders were issued, amounting to \$453,481.55; 2,169 international money orders, amounting to \$29,-899.48. The depository funds received from other postmasters were sufficient to swell the total transactions to the sum of \$3,080,-160.68. There was paid during the year 293,-599 orders, amounting to \$2,714,544.32. In the registry division for the same period 44,126 letters were registered for outward dispatch and \$2,805 received for delivery. The registered letters, parcels and through register pouches and inner sacks handled in transit was sufficient to swell

the total registered articles handled to 440.-172. Two thousand and nine letters were registered by letter carriers in the resident districts while on their routes. As the average daily stamp sales of this office now exceed \$2,000, it is evident that more than 100,000 pieces of mail are handled daily. The complaints of delay and possible loss, as recorded in the inquiry division, do not exceed five per day, and of this number a favorable result is finally obtained in about half, which indicates that the actual failures to reach proper destination are about one in 30,000 pieces handled, and these failures are mostly explained by the large number of pieces of mail that reach the dead letter office in Washington daily through the error of the senders.

Daffodils.

Fathered by March, the daffodils are here. First, all the air grew keen with yesterday, And once a thrush from out some hollow gray On a field's edge, where whitening stalks made

Fluted the last unto the budding year; Now that the wind lets loose from orchard spray Plum bloom and peach bloom down the dripping Their punctual gold through the wet blades they Oh, fleet and sweet! A light to all that pass Below, in the cramped yard, close to the street. Long-stemmed ones flame behind the palings The whole of April in a tuft of grass. Scarce here, soon will it be oh, sweet and fleet!-Gone like a snatch of song upon the stair.

-Lizette Woodworth Reese.

The Mutual Reserve Life has been ad- scheme will then notify the companies that they will pay only the rates named by their official, and that if the concessions asked are not granted the strikers will insure in other companies. It is not reported bezzlements during January to the extent | how many companies are hastening to lower their rates in Kalamazoo.

> The Illinois insurance department has applied to the courts for an order to require the wild-cats in that State to show their books and records. The bill introduced by the department to enable it to get at the wild-cats is very carefully drawn and does not leave any loophole for them to escape by the plea that they are not doing business in the State.

The recent tragedies at Buffalo have cost the life insurance companies dearly. E L. Burdick, who was murdered, carried \$25,000 insurance, while Mr. Pennell, who was one of the attorneys in the case, carried \$200,000, of which \$75,000 was in the Travelers, \$65,000 in the Equitable and \$25,000 each in the New York Life and the Mutual Life of New York.

The attorney general of Illinois was defeated in the first round of the proceedings at Belleville against the fire insurance companies to prevent their combining to regulate rates. The court held that the business of insurance was simply that of making contracts; that there was nothing in the petition to show any injury done to any one, and that the right to execute contracts was one open to all.

Among the bills passed by the legislatures of the different States was a valuedpolicy law in South Dakota, which allows the plaintiff in any case against an insurance company to recover an attorney's fee as part of the costs; a resolution in the Connecticut Legislature authorizing the Aetna Life to increase its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. A bill has been introduced in Missouri to make the declaring of dividends annually compulsory.

The attorneys engaged by the Equitable Life, which is being sued by the State of Wisconsin for a distribution of dividends, came before the court and agreed to a dissolution of the injunctions which they had secured against the insurance commissioner of the State to stay his action requiring the company to show cause why its charter should not be revoked. It is understood the new commissioner is not opposed to the companies and that the action probably will be dropped.

x x x The Prudential has made an arrangement whereby it offers inducements to its agents to continue with the company. The regular commission is on a basis of fifteen times the first weekly premium collected, but now the Prudential will pay sixteen times to an agent of one year's standing, seventeen times the third year, twenty times in the fifth year, and so on. It is the general plan of all companies to provide inducements for agents to remain in the service, and very desirable contracts are offered by some companies. .

The Iowa anti-compact law is to be tested soon in the Federal Court before Judge McPherson, and since the same judge decided that the Nebraska law, which is founded on the Iowa law, was unconstitutional, it is thought the decision in this case will be similar to the one in the former case. There have been efforts to get a test case up for some time, and several field men organized local boards, but the insurance department paid no attention to The matter was laid before the Inion, but the movers were told that the Union never began any litigation, though often participating. Some twenty companies, however, agreed to join in proceedings, which will be in the form of an injunction restraining the auditor from exercising his power-which, by the way, he has never yet exercised, but it is presumed he is obeying the law.

HOUSE BOUGHT FOR \$18,000

John M. Maxwell Sells His Property to

Elisha Havens.

John M. Maxwell yesterday sold his residence at 1814 North Meridian street to Elisha Havens, of the firm of Havens & Geddes, for \$18,000. The lot has a frontage of 861/2 feet and is 200 feet deep. Mr. Havens contemplates repairs on the house and will practically remodel it before moving into t. The real estate agency of Henry H. Fay negotiated the sale of the property.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS.

Shirtwaists made with wide box plaits at the center and with tucks running from the shoulders make notable features of the latest styles and are exceedingly becoming. The very attractive model shown is made of pongee stitched with corticelli silk in self color, and worn with stock and cuffs of ecru lace bound with brown velvet, but the design suits all the season's silks. wools, linen and cotton fabrics equally well. Plain collar and cuffs can be sub-



TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT

FITTED LINING. requires such treatment and the lining can be used or omitted at will. The arrangement of tucks is peculiarly satisfactory as the shorter groups provide fuliness and soft folds over the bust. The plain black is seen in the greater number of new models and always is becoming. The fitted lining extends to the waist line only and is closed at the center front but separately from the outside. waist itself consists of the back and fronts. both of which are arranged in gathers at the waist line. The back is drawn down smoothly but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. At the center is the regulation box plait through which the closing is made. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs. The stock is novel

The quantity of material required for medium size is 3% yards 21 inches wide, 2 vards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide; with 1/2 yard of allover for stock and The pattern 4353 is cut in sizes for a 32.

and attractive.

34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. PATTERN COUPON patterns of garment illustrated above send 10 cents (coin or stamps.)
Cut out illustration and inclose it in letter.
Write your name and address distinctly and
state number and size wanted. Address Pattern Dept., The Journal, Indianapolis, Ind. Allow one week for return of pattern.

Mr. Terence Holliday, the young basso who has recently come here from Philadel-phia, will sing the offertory at the morning service in St. Paul's Episcopal Church to-

for all cases of cough, cold, croup, bronchitis, asthma, measles, hoarseness or sore lungs, the one and only absolutely safe and speedy cure, DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Henry C. Amos, 226 Indiana Ave., Washington, D.C., the well-known City Missionary, says: "In view of my long and always successful experience with



I wish to say I have used this old and reliable remedy in my fam-

ily for over twenty years, and have found it to be the best

medicine for all throat troubles.

It has cured our coughs and colds quicker and better than any other remedy, and I unbesitatingly recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to my friends and all sufferers from bronchial affections." REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

ASK FOR THE OLD RELIABLE "DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP." SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Also see that the "BULL'S HEAD" is on the
package. It has stood the test for fifty years. Large bottles at all druggists, 25 cents.

WE HAVE A AND POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL POISONS OF THE

Contagious blood poison is a cruel and imperious master; it heeds not the cry for mercy or the voice of prayer; the peasant and the king alike succumb to its withering touch. You may have just recently contracted Blood Poison, or its lingering taint you may have had for years. It is safe to say that you are not cured. You know that you are not cured. You know that you are not. The old symptoms and troubles return every now and then. These are sores in your mouth, sores on your tongue, your hair is falling out; there are copper-colored spots falling out; there are copper-colored spots on your back and shoulders, nudgels on your shin bones, sharp, cutting pains in your joints. There is only one positively guaranteed cure in the world today for Blood Poison in any stage, and that is

cure you to stay cured every dollar paid for the full course of treatment will be promptly refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered. Illustrated booklet containing cures mailed free.

PAUSE AND THINK Our asylums are full of poor devils sent there by the ravages of Blood Poison and the deleterious effects of Mercury and Iodine of Potash, which induce Insanity, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Consumption, and other dreadful diseases. Many are raving maniacs, with their blood and brains on fire.

Price \$1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock.

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

HENRY J. HUDER, Washing ton and Pennsylvania Streets.

IT IS AN EASY MATTER≡ to launder a shirt or any other garment well if you know how.

WE KNOW HOW. THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY [Established 1878.] We call for and deliver linen.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2.50 per Annum

THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH ...Topics in the Churches...

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Eph. ii, 1-10-March 22, 1903-Paul's Message to the Ephesians. The epistle to the Ephesians is one of the most remarkable things ever done with a pen. It has the effect upon the reader of something articulated, not something written. It is fairly rapturous-a trumpet call to the soul. And it has written in prison. It has been aptly called an "afternoon Epistle," referring to the mature the corresponding maturity of its contents. It is said to have the reflective tone natural to prison life. Adolph Monod affirms that, in spite | er it is a fact or not is another question. of its brevity, it embraces the whole field of Christian religion. Coleridge believes it one of the divinest compositions of man, and Chrysostom says it overflows with lofty thoughts. The Epistle has been likened to the sixty-eighth

Psalm, which, in turn, is described as an exhortation to praise God for His great mercies and works, and for His care of the church. Ephesians is written by the prisoner apostle (A. D. 59-62), possibly as an encyclical to the cluster of churches of which Ephesus is chief. The writer has a clear and full view of the environment of the church addressed. He abounds in local allusions to temples, mysteries, manners and customs, persons and places. The Epistle has a general likeness to the Epistle to the Colossians, and the identity of certain passages shows them to have been written about the same time, possibly about four years after, the part-

ing with the Ephesian elders at Miletus. Tychicus is the honored messenger by whose It is curiously asserted that the Epistle to the Ephesians is not the Epistle to the Ephesians. In the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament, such as the one in the Pope's library, called 'Vaticanus," and the one discovered by Tisch- ground of controversy. endorf in the monastery on Mt. Sinai, and called "Sinaiticus," the words "at Ephesus" (i. 1) do not appear in the text, but in the margin, and the Ephesian destination is: 1. The Epistle contains no personal greetings, although Paul lived three years in Ephesus. 2. Could not describe the Ephesian church as one of whose conversion he knew only by report. (I, 15.) 3. Could not describe the Ephesian church as knowing him to be an apostle by hearsay only. (ifi, 2.) 4. Could not describe the Ephesian church as being Gentile exclusively. (ii. 11; iv. 17.) In explanation some affirm this to be the Epistle to the Laodiceans (Col., iv. 16), which is otherwise lost; others, that it is an encyclical which went possibly first to the church at Ephesus, or which was is-

sued in duplicate. This question of immediate destination of the fastnesses of the mountains, has something grand Epistle is, however, largely a question of curios- soout him. ity, not affecting in any way the authenticity,

genuineness, or value of the writing. Chapters iv. v. vi. constitute what Theodoret has aptly called "The Moral Admonition," the most complete system of Christian precepts extant, duties to God, self and others. In a general way the whole Epistle is a contrast between Christian and heathen principles and practices. The heart and motif of the Epistle is the portrayal of the glory and excellence of the church in Christ. The finding of the long-sought, idealized, ethical cosmos in the real and realized church; the ground, extent, course, object and destiny of the church are portrayed. This paragraph in particular presents a vivid, double portraiture: First, believers as they were; second,

believers as they are.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN. The royalty, extent, turpltude and ultimate outcome of the sinful state needs emphasis in our day. Sin is not just an error or accident. It is not so much a series of acts, but a state of mind and heart out of which they spring and which makes them possible. Sin of sins is the fostering of an evil disposition, either negative or positive, toward God.

Out of this condition one needs to be aroused as from sleep or death. The divine agencies for the accomplishment of this end are manifold and cept by human consent and co-operation. When so operating the resultant is the Christian character, in striking contrast to the un-

the riches of grace and the kindness of God.

works, but the Christian man works." Paul, himself the Roman citizen, the wide and in conversation, they develop it by their loving observant traveler, was the most fearless and sunshine. forceful among the Christian critics of heathen ism. He deciared the things done in these mystic prosperously.

examples of the crimes of their gods, to celebrate and portray which the mysteries were instituted. This paragraph is like the device which, from one angle, shows one portrait, and from another, another portrait, quite in contrast. In this instance the first is repulsive, the second attractive. If the whole Epistle resembles the sixtyeighth Psalm this part of it is like the thirteenth verse: "Though ye have lien among the pots. yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove, covered this ecstatic quality in spite of its having been | with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold." Prince of the air: Paul is using a phrase of his time. He alludes to matters the Ephesians period in Paul's life in which it was written, and | believed in terms they commonly used. This phrase may or may not express his personal be-

lief. It probably does express his belief. Wheth-Children of wrath: A pure Hebraism. Paul's mother tengue asserts itself even when he writes Greek. The wrath here referred to has been dscribed as the antagonism of personified holi-

All the terms here used are so full-freighted with meaning as to be worthy of close study. For example: Quickened is to be made alive; "in trespasses and sins" is not general, but specific, viz., through your trespasses and sins; "the course of this world" is walking according to the age of the world, i. e., in guilty harmony with the usages of the times; in "heavenly places" is one word in the original; the heaven-

hes. Salvation and elevation are synonymous; to be saved is to be raised up. Whether Paul meant that salvation or that faith is the gift of God has always been a sharp contention. To the average reader, who has no theory or interpretation of theology to maintain, it would seem that faith is a latent faculty in every man, given as other powers are. Its use brings salvation, just as the use of other faculties brings the result for which they are designed. In this sense faith and salvation are

both the gift of God, and there is really no

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

by a later hand. The internal evidence against | What Christ Teaches About Judging

Others-Matt. vii. 1-5. Nearly all discoverers, from Columbus down, belong to nature's noblemen. They have the courage to press across unknown seas, over arctic ice, or through the tropical jungle. They have patience for long searches among the innumerable stars to hit upon a new asteroid or comet, or among the rocks and flowers beneath their feet to hit upon a new plant or fossil. They have the persevering insight that pierces through complicated formulae to some wonderful secret of chemistry or physics. Even the gold hunter, in his wild-eyed, dogged hunt among the

But the fault-finders-those that go up and down the world peering into the lives of men to spy out, not their nobility, but their meanness; not their beauty, but their ugliness. They are discoverers that rank with the pig, nosing amidst offal.

A man sees what he is prepared to see and expects to see. When an artist travels he sees Titians; a missionary, he sees the slums and their possibilities; a miser, he sees the stock exchanges. So in your life journey-if you are a fault-finder the world is full of faults for you to find, and you will find nothing else.

The most divine thing on earth-what is it? It is a mother's love for her erring boy. It is the most divine because it is nearest Christ. She knows his faults, alas, too well, but she shuts her eyes to them, she tries to forget them, she believes in him in spite of them, and if anything will save a man it is that spirit, in mothers and in Christ.

Sometimes, too-have you ever thought of it?what we call a fault is part of the make-up of our friend, so intimately interwoven in his character that to remove it would be to destroy his identity for us. He is impetuous, yes; but that is a part of his warm-heartedness. He is quicktempered, yes; but that goes with his honesty and frankness. The French phrase, "the defect constantly operating, but cannot be effective ex. of a quality," expresses a truth that all fault-

finders will do well to remember. Some clever girls can take an old dress and by half a day's turning and cleaning can make Christian, a character which, in successive it as good as new. Some clever boys can take an pochs, keeps exhibiting, in increasing measure, old sofa and with the aid of a few yards of cloth and some brass-headed nails present to the The old apparent antagonism of faith and household a brand new piece of furniture. And works is always asserting itself. Some one aptly | there are others, still more clever, that can make says: "The Christian man is not saved by the best of people! They not only see their best. but they get others to see it, they bring it out

To be sure, we must pass judgment upon others. immorality. He threw the gauntlet of his in- in a way. We must see their faults or we cannot vincible logic down before the famed and prized | help them out of them. We must rightly estimysteries-the holy of holies of classic heathen- mate character or we cannot live justly and

rites under cover of night to be so vile that it | But there's a difference between fault-seeing would be an offense against modesty to mention | and fault-finding-oh, all the difference in the them; that the heathen justified their crimes by world!